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WHICH IS THE SABBATH?

A subscriber writing from Colorado,

asks "When and how Sunday was set

apart as a day of worship?" Also

"which is the true day of worship,

which is the Sabbath?" If our corre-

spondent has been for any length of time

a reader of the "News" as well as a

subscriber, he ought not to lack the in-

formation which he seeks. We have

explained this matter many times.

It is evident from the New Testam-

ent, that the first day of the week

was set apart in the early Christian

Church as a day of worship. On that

day Christ arose from the dead. (Mark

xvi. 1; Luke xxiv. 1). We read in Acts, x,

7, that "Upon the first day of the week,

when the disciples came together to

break bread, Paul preached unto

them." (See also 1 Cor. xvi. 2). This

day was known in the Primitive

Church as the "Lord's day." (See Rev.

i. 10). That this day of worship and

partaking of the Lord's supper, is gen-

erally conceded by persons of different

beliefs who have carefully investigated

the subject.

The "true day of worship" for the

Latter-day Saints is that which has

been designated by revelation to the

Church. The Lord says: "Thou shalt

go to the house of prayer and offer up

thy sacraments upon my holy day; for,

verily, this is a day appointed unto you

to rest from your labors, and to pay

thy devotions unto the Most High.

Nevertheless, thy vows shall be of-

fered up in righteousness on all days

and all times; but remember that on

this, the Lord's day, thou shalt offer

thy oblations and thy sacraments unto

the Most High, confessing thy sins unto

thy brethren and before the Lord." (Doc.

and Cov., Sec. 5, 9-12). This day is

called "the Sabbath day," and the

inhabitants of Zion are commanded to

"keep it holy." (Sec. 6, verse 29). The

true doctrine is that one day out of

seven is to be consecrated to the wor-

ship and service of the Lord. That

there may be uniformity in this, the

Lord has specified which day it shall

be. It is called the "Lord's day," or

"the Sabbath day," and is kept on the

day that is secularly called Sunday.

The controversy which is waged by

many people who think the same day

should be observed as that mentioned

in the Mosaic law, is not profitable to

the Latter-day Saints, because the

question has been definitely settled by

revelation and commandment of the

Lord Himself. As Christ declared when

on earth: "He is Lord also of the

Sabbath day." What He wills and re-

quires is law to His people. That is

the end of controversy. Sunday is the

Sabbath day to the Latter-day Saints.

NECESSARY EDUCATION.

The New York Journal commends the

work performed by the colored bene-

factor of his race, Hon. Booker Wash-

ington, and commends his theory in re-

gard to negro education. It says:

"Too many people who tried to edu-

cate the negro in the years after emul-

pation thought it meant merely book

learning. The result was the creation

of a class of illiterate, vicious, idle

negroes, too vain for the humble tasks

that had contented their parents and

not fitted for anything better."

Mr. Washington has built on the

theory that the first thing to teach an

ambitious youth of his race is how to

make an honest living. When the dig-

nity of industry is understood all the

eity and the true progress of humanity

depend upon the drawing out of all the

higher powers with which mankind is

endowed. None of them should be

neglected.

The spiritual nature seems to be en-

tirely ignored in the common school

system of this great country. That

perhaps is due to the repugnance

against sectarian teaching in the

schools. The peculiar tenets of any re-

ligious organization ought not to be in-

troduced into schools, attended by the

children of people belonging to differ-

ent sects or avowed to any form of re-

ligious worship. But there are general

principles that might be presented in

such a way that the rights of people

of all creeds could be respected and

none be infringed. Faith in a Supreme

Being, to whom all creatures are in-

debted for life and light, and duty to

him as the God of the universe, might

be embodied in ordinary school tuition.

Without entering upon such ideas and

teachings as would be objectionable to

the devotees of any sect, or party, or

society.

Certain it is, that without some moral

guide, some incentive to correct action,

some restraint upon the lower instincts

and propensities of fallen human na-

ture, the world will not grow very

much better. "Book learning," indus-

trial teaching, manual training are in-

sufficient to reach the high standard of

complete education. And it will be

found that lessons in morality, apart

from a belief in God and obedience to

his commands, will fall short of the

supreme mark and the great end that is

desirable to attain.

TRAIN READY TO START.

The presidential train now being all

ready for its historical trip across the

continent, the people in the states it

will traverse, will be busy preparing

for the proper reception of the distin-

guished travelers. It need not be said,

that wherever the train stops, large

crowds will turn out, and the welcome

will be most enthusiastic.

There are many things eastern trav-

elers necessarily must learn on a west-

ern trip. One of these is the vastness

of this section of country, about which

it is hard to realize that it alone has an

area, and a population, and resources

of a large empire, with room for many

millions more. An idea of this is best

formed on a train that speeds on, night

and day, through vast stretches of

country, only at long intervals touch-

ing at populous cities, thriving agri-

cultural settlements, prosperous towns

and villages.

It is only by intelligent, personal ob-

servation that a correct idea can be

formed of the wonders wrought by

civilization in this western country.

What the country was at the time the

first pioneers drove their stakes here,

is still in evidence wherever the soil

has been left to itself. What it can be

made by irrigation, thrift and indus-

try is nowhere better illustrated than

in Utah's more beautiful valleys. It is

a common observation by tourists that

one must travel through Utah in order

to realize how completely human indus-

try, with the blessings of Providence,

can change even a desolate country

into a garden of Eden.

The question of redeeming the "arid

West" is before the nation. It will not

be long, we hope the presidential party

will learn much about the practical im-

portance of this subject, on this trip to

the West.

CHICAGO TO HAMBURG.

The dispatch of a steamship from

Chicago to Hamburg, is looked upon as

one of the most important and bold en-

terprises ever undertaken by the finan-

cial world of that city. Before this,

small sailing vessels loaded with grain

and lumber have plied between lake

ports and Europe, returning home with

an assortment of merchandise, but not

until now has an endeavor been made

to establish a regular steamship line

between Chicago and European ports.

This is an experiment, which, if suc-

cessful, is likely to mark an epoch in

ocean traffic.

THE CUBAN DELEGATES.

The Cuban commissioners have fin-

ished their business in this country,

and return practically without having

accomplished anything, except formed

acquaintances that may be of future

benefit.

They were appointed by the Cuban

constitutional convention to confer with

President McKinley about the provi-

sions of the Platt amendment. That

amendment demands the right of this

country to interfere for the preserva-

tion of order in the island; it also de-

mands the cession of naval stations and

places certain restrictions upon the

rights of the Cubans to make treaties.

The Cubans objected to some of these

demands and sent a delegation to see

our government about the matter.

The result of this conference seems

to be that the Cubans must not expect

any modification in that amendment.

And if this is the case, the Cubans can

do nothing better than accept the con-

ditions there laid down. The Cubans

can hardly expect this country to re-

nounce its right to make suggestions as

to the conditions under which an inde-

pendent Cuban government can be es-

tablished. And as long as such condi-

tions only aim at the safeguarding of

common and mutual interests, there

should be no serious ground for ob-

jection. Cuba has for a long time been

torn by internal strife. Its commerce

has suffered, and life and property be-

come insecure. Under a bad govern-

ment, the cities were the breeding-

ground of disease, and by all these

means the interests of the United States

suffered severely. The war was waged

for the purpose of remedying these con-

ditions. It follows that any final ar-

rangement of Cuban affairs must nec-

essarily provide against a recurrence

of a similar state of affairs. The Cubans

can hardly fail to see that this is as

necessary as it is just, notwithstanding

all objections that can be raised on

sentimental grounds. Cuban freedom

must not be secured than under the

protection of the American flag.

RESPONSIBILITY OF SALOONS.

Friends of temperance in Indiana are

congratulating themselves on account

of a decision by the Supreme court, ac-

cording to which saloon keepers are

held responsible to victims of the li-

quor traffic. The case decided was,

according to a special to the Record-Her-

ald, in substance, as follows:

About two years ago George Homire

of Lebanon came home intoxicated and

picked a quarrel with a boarder. The

latter was killed, and Homire was sen-

tenced to imprisonment for life.

It was alleged that the convict, when

sober, was a kind husband and of fair-

ly equal temperance; also that on the

evening of the murder he had been

drinking at the saloon of John A. Half-

man. On these grounds the wife sued

the saloon-keeper for \$20,000 damages.

The lower court sustained the demur-

rer of the defendant, but the Supreme

court declared this to be an error, re-

versed the case and remanded it to be

tried on its merits.

The court holds that the homicide

committed by Homire was a crime in-

delegable by imprisonment, and that his

arrest, conviction and punishment were

results naturally to be expected to fol-

low its commission, and that a showing

by the plaintiff that the sale of the

liquor to him while intoxicated caused

the crime sufficiently establishes the

fact that it caused the imprisonment.

And Mrs. Homire's consequent loss of

support, in other words, if the crime is

shown to be the result of intoxication,

and intoxication the result of the sale

of the liquor by Halfman, the saloon-

keeper cannot plead that the sale does

not cause the loss of support, for this

is the result of the crime just as the

crime is the result of being intoxicated.

Further construing the statute, the

court holds that it is necessary only

that two facts should concur, outside of

the sale of the liquor by the defendant,

to constitute a cause for action. The

first of these is the intoxication, caused

in whole or in part by the sale of the

liquor, and the second is the loss of

support in consequence of such in-

toxication. And this is true, says the

court, whether this loss of support is a

direct or a remote result of the intox-

ication.

The decision is regarded as one of the

greatest importance, and as far-reach-

ing in its consequences. It fixes upon

the saloon-keeper the responsibility

for even indirect consequences of

that traffic, and justly so. It is well

known that liquor, in some cases, is

very dangerous, because it renders

the victims of it irresponsible for their

acts, to some extent. Why should not